

World's Week

By HAROLD L. WEIR
Associate Editor and Daily
Columnist of the Edmon-
ton Bulletin

No mortal has any means of telling how long the war is going to last but a good many careful students of the war are convinced that the recent Japanese successes in Singapore, Sumatra, Bali, Timor, Burma and other parts of the western Pacific have postponed the hour of Allied victory by many, many months possibly by several years.

If the United Nations are unable to hold Java and if they fail to supply China with badly needed planes, aviation fuel, and munitions by some alternative route to the gravely menaced Burma road, those best acquainted with the situation believe it is going to take a very long time and a very great deal of effort and involve very severe losses to free the United States and other Pacific nations of the menace of Japan.

Such observations do not make pleasant reading but if the Canadians do not become acquainted speedily with the true import of Japan's spectacular successes they are likely to clamor for, or acquiesce in policies and measures which can only lead to greater losses and disappointments than need be sustained.

It is hard for the Canadian who has never visited the western Pacific or studied the resources and strategy of that area to appreciate the implications of Japanese accomplishments for all the values Canadians cherish.

Eleven weeks of war in the Pacific have demonstrated that the enemy is a great deal more able, resourceful, audacious and ruthless than most of the Allied peoples believed.

Japanese staff work has proved to be as competent as the German staff work. Japanese planes have proven to be as good as most of the planes we put in the field against Japan and Japanese pilots, while no match for Canadian, American and British and Australian pilots have been far better than previously assumed.

Having a superiority of approximately five to one in number of planes and being backed up by vastly superior naval strength in that area, the superior Japanese military forces have been able to take position after position from which it may prove extremely difficult to dislodge them.

If, however, reports that the British succeeded in destroying the \$400,000,000 Singapore naval base and oil and other stores in the lower end of the Malay peninsula are correct, it should be less difficult

News of Our Boys

Ralph Congdon of the R.C.A.F., Edmonton, was home last week-end.

Eldon Herbert was home on leave this week from Red Deer where he finished his course with high marks.

Chris Cummings of the Veterans Guard arrived home on leave on Wednesday.

Billie Meakins, of Jarow, was home on leave from the air station at Clarendon the first of this week.

Dr. Greenberg has been sent to Grande Prairie on duty.

WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD NEWS

All regional offices of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, including licenses, oil rationing, rentals and enforcement, as well as prices and supply, are now located in the Williamson Building, Edmonton.

A warning to merchants who without question, fill requests for sugar in excess of the sugar rationing regulations is given by W. S. Campbell, prices and supply representative for Alberta under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

"As a result of information given to us," says Mr. Campbell, "we have sent out to certain persons to make sugar purchases for the Board, in excess of the amounts allowed for their families. In many cases it was found that merchants filled these orders without any question whatever, and without taking the name of the purchaser. Retailers, as well as consumers, are bound by the sugar rationing regulations and must observe them."

The regulations allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar per person—50 per cent more than the allowance in Great Britain—and supplies may be bought for two weeks in advance. A family of four may buy six pounds of sugar each two weeks and a family of six, 9 pounds.

Where the housewife wishes to make marmalade, she can obtain the extra proportionate amount of sugar required when buying the oranges, or on production of the purchase slip.

EYES EXAMINED, GLASSES FITTED

Thos. G. Dark, registered optometrist, will be at:

VIKING DRUG, Monday, March 16, 11 a.m. to 1:30.

IRMA DRUG, Monday, March 16, 2 p.m. to 3:30.

to dislodge them when Allied air strength, naval and land strength permits a vigorous counter offensive.

This paper invites its readers to listen to the Saturday Night Herald which is broadcast by Harold L. Weir every Saturday night at 8:15 over CFRN (1280 kc.)

HOCKEY

On Saturday, February 28, the Irma juniors journeyed to Vermilion to play the Vermilion Juniors. The game, which featured clever passing and speed, ended in a 4-4 draw.

In the first period the Vermilion boys took full advantage of their knowledge of their own ice to skate off with a 3-0 lead at the end of the first twenty minutes of play.

In the 2nd period Parsons and McFarland scored for Irma while Vermilion replied with one to make the score read 4-2 for the start of the last period.

On a sustained power play in the third period the Irma boys added two more to make the final score read 4-4.

Marksmen for Irma were as follows: Parsons from McFarland and Edford; McFarland from Parsons; Parsons from McFarland; Parsons unassisted.

ARMY RECRUITS HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN TRADE

Young Albertans of military age who wish to learn a trade on entering the army, which will be of great benefit to them on their return to civil life, and at the same time fit themselves to do a "specialized job" in the war effort, are provided with the opportunity under "The Army Tradesmen Training Plan," officials of Military District No. 13 announced.

The courses are thorough in every respect and under the plan candidates learn a trade which would cost from \$1,000.00 up to \$1,500.00, depending on the course, in civilian life. Another feature is that if accepted for a course, they receive regular active service rates of pay and allowances while taking the course.

In these courses men are trained to become experts in various trades: blacksmiths, carpenters, clerks, coppermiths, sheet metal workers, draughtsmen, electricians, engine artificers, fitters, mechanics, motor mechanics, tinmiths, radio mechanics and wireless operators.

The courses, which are divided into four phases, last from six to eight months for the first three phases, after which comes the fourth phase, which is the military application of the particular trade.

When a recruit joins the army, it is his privilege to state that he would like to learn a trade. He is interviewed by an officer of the Personnel Selection Board. During his interview the recruit is advised in detail about the courses, and an effort is made to determine the trade for which he is best suited.

The highest qualification a recruit requires is an earnest desire to learn a trade, together with a reasonable standard of education. On enlisting and being selected for a trades course, the recruit is sent to a training centre for basic and advanced military training as the first phase. In the second phase of his training he is sent to the trades school in the district in which he enlisted. On graduating from there he enters the third phase which is advanced trades training at one of the Canadian Army Trades Schools in Eastern Canada.

From there he graduates to a unit where he puts his knowledge of his particular trade to practical application.

When the candidate graduates from the Canadian Army Trades School, he must have passed a trades test and he is then eligible to receive trades pay. This pay, ranging from 25 cents to 75 cents a day, according to the trade and qualifications of the tradesman, is in addition to the regular pay of rank and allowances paid in the Canadian Army.

At the present time there are six hundred men taking the second phase of trades training in M.D. 13, at trades schools in Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

In removing basting threads out them every few inches, and do not pull a very long thread out at one time, as you are very apt to leave holes in the goods.

Salvage Notes

Rubber Salvage

Rubber salvage continues to be in the news, especially the salvage of auto tires. It is now necessary for a driver, when purchasing a new tire, to turn in an old one. This has led some auto owners to believe that they should keep old tires in their garages against the time when they need to buy a new one. But the type of rationing now in effect precludes the use of these old worn-out tires for that purpose. They must come off a wheel in front of a garage owner or tire seller. Local salvage committees are urged to point this out to car drivers who may have such old tires still in their possession. More tires must be collected for their rubber. Recently the Hespeler, Ont., salvage committee got 75 tires in one short drive. The Winnipeg Patriotic Salvage Corps co-operating with the Canadian Legion in a special rubber drive during November and December, collected the amazing total of four carloads of this vital commodity.

NEWS FROM NATIONAL SALVAGE OFFICE

3,000 People Raise \$2,000 One of the most remarkable salvage records to date comes from the Hespeler salvage committee. Hespeler, a small Ontario town of 3,000 persons. The salvage committee has been operating there since August, 1940. From then until the end of January, 1942, the committee has raised \$2,000. This is an excellent showing. The committee makes monthly house-to-house collections, using 9 trucks donated by business firms and manned by members of the local Kiwanis Club. Several other local organizations assist in the sorting of the salvage.

It is interesting to note that, because Hespeler is a textile mill town, the committee has been able to secure the services of several experienced women rag sorters. This enables the committee to sell salvaged rags at a much more profitable figure than would otherwise be possible. The experience of the Hespeler committee is an object lesson.

Statistics of British salvage are contained in a recent issue of "Bulletins from Britain." From Nov. 1, 1939, to July 1, 1941, over 1,550,000 tons of material was salvaged by local authorities and sold back to industry for over \$14,000,000—and these figures do not include amounts sold by local authorities co-operating with voluntary associations, or who have regular arrangements with merchants and manufacturers.

A Busy Month

The 1,700 voluntary workers behind the Winnipeg Patriotic Salvage Corps had a busy month during December last. They interviewed business people and householders to donate salvage, they drove trucks to collect the salvage they sorted it and sold—and it amounted to 600,000 pounds. The following was shipped to mills and factories and furnaces: 10 carloads of paper, more than two and a half carloads of iron, two carloads of broken glass, a carload of bottles, a carload of rubber; more than 14 tons of rags, more than 13 tons of bones.

A salvage publicity idea comes from T. E. McIntyre, of the Clearwater, Man., salvage committee. Schools in the area are visited periodically, and instructions are given in ways and means of salvage within the household. A new face appearing before the classes seems to create an interest the teacher cannot get. The Winnipeg Patriotic Salvage Corps encouraged a chain of restaurants in that city to offer school children two nips, a glass of milk, and a movie pass for bundles of rags. This brought in three tons of rags and netted some \$180.00 for the war effort. Do not forget that the Ottawa war refugee committee is still sorting all foils and that the committee pays the freight on unsorted foil from any point in Canada. Tin foil is needed more than ever.

Visit grocery stores and see that the tin foil around cheese is salvaged. Have all the old German guns in your area been turned

The World of Wheat

by H. G. L. Strange

Director of the Searle Grain Co.

A despatch from Ottawa suggests that the government are concerned about raising the price of wheat above the ceiling price (which is 82 3/4 cents for 1 Northern, Fort William), because they feel it might increase the price of flour and bread, which they have guaranteed to the people of Canada will not be raised.

It seems to me there is no need for such concern on the part of the government. The ceiling price can easily be left as it is, and the government can agree to pay farmers at the country elevator any price they desire by the simple method of paying farmers an additional and separate amount per bushel that will be the difference between either the Board price or the open market price and the amount decided upon by the government that would be fair to farmers.

Already an organization has been set up by the government called the Price Stabilization Corporation, which has the responsibility of buying certain products at agreed upon prices, and of reselling these particular products to merchants and processors at lower prices, all so that the ceiling prices to the consumers will not be changed. The Price Stabilization Corporation can do this equally well with wheat and flour.

Card of Thanks

To the electors of the municipal district of Wainwright No. 392:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks and appreciation to the electors who made it possible for me to represent you for division 7. Assuring everyone that I will work for your interests to the best of my ability at all times.

A. C. ARCHIBALD.

into the war effort? Scrap iron and steel are still urgently required, and in large quantities.

Paper Facts

Do you realize that if every home in Canada saved for salvage one newspaper every week for a year, that those papers would provide enough fibre board for packing five million two pound shells for tanks? It is all a simple matter of arithmetic. Paper, like rubber and rags, can be used over and over again. Salvage of it must still be regarded as essential.

THEY'RE IN THE ARMY NOW



Although more than 18,000 women in Canada are anxious to join the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force, it is not yet known how many of them will meet the army and medical requirements. Already more than 1,000 women have been recruited in the C.W.A.C. and 900 in the C.W.A.A.F. Above two members of the CWACS in their smart uniforms and beach brown neckties, are shown filling a kit bag with the equipment supplied to each recruit.

Photo—Public Information

CHURCH NOTICES

UNITED CHURCH

Irma—Sunday school 11 a.m.
Public worship 7:30 p.m.
A hearty invitation is extended to all.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Afternoon service at 2:30 p.m. March 8th.
Lenten services in the form of a study group on Thursday evenings in the church at 7:30.

LICENSES BEING ISSUED

Car and truck licenses are now being issued and applications for a gas rationing coupon book are being sent in. Applicants in category A may fill out an application and obtain a coupon book from the issuer of car licenses, both at the same time.

Applicants in other categories must forward their application to the Regional Control Office, Edmonton where it will be approved and a permit for a coupon book will be issued. Application and permit are then returned to the car or truck owner who must present them to the license issuer where the plates were obtained, pay a fee of \$1.00 and receive a coupon book.

FEBRUARY W.C.T.U. MEETING

Mrs. Axel Peterson gave an interesting and instructive paper on the history, aims and activities of the Lord's Day Alliance.

The Lord's Day Act of Canada was clearly defined by Mrs. V. Hutchinson, who presented in a few brief words the pitthest points as related to ordinary affairs. This was followed with a discussion led by H. E. Parke and Rev. Watts, presenting respectively the viewpoints of police and pulpit.

The memorial service for Mrs. Amy Locke appealed with its appreciation to her services and character.

This being the Frances Willard meeting of the year, references were made to her work, such as founding the first women's organization in the world.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of Charles Gordon Holt who passed away—March 8, 1939.

"In the garden of our love
Fondlest memories of you do
flourish."

Fondly remembered by Mabel, Charlie, Dad, Joe Mac, Gladys and the Boys.

SHOP and SAVE at FOXWELL'S

DEVON PICKLES, mustard, sweet mix, 26 oz.	32c
CROWN BRAND SYRUP 5's, each	60c
NABOB TEA "Is good Tea" 1 lb. pkg.	85c
KADANA COFFEE 1 pound tin	49c
BRODER'S PEAS 3 tins for	35c
WHEAT GRANULES 10 pounds for	45c
PURE APRICOT JAM Gold Kist, tin	59c
SUNLIGHT SOAP 4 bars for	25c
CORN FLAKES, Kellogg's, 2 lge. pkgs.	25c
Cereal Bowl FREE	
FISH FOR LENT	
HERRINGS, in tomato sauce, 2 for	29c
SARDINES 4 tins for	25c
KETA SALMON 2 tins for	35c
FRESH FISH (Cleaned)	
PINK SALMON, lb.	14c
WHITEFISH, lb.	12c
Also Halibut, Finnan Haddie	

FOXWELL'S Phone 13 IRMA

We Pay Highest Prices for Hides and Horse Hair



Picobac
IT DOES TASTE GOOD
IN A PIPE!
GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Thoughts On Rationing

If all our rationing, as it comes, is as easy to take as is the new order for sugar rationing, we could count ourselves lucky. Restrictions regarding rubber tires are really the first to strike deep into our everyday life. But because rationing that pinches is on the way, we can start now to take rationing in our stride. As loyal Canadians, all we need to know is the regulations regarding each item—and our fundamental honesty will see to it that we keep within our allotment. Housewives may find it handy to keep a record on the kitchen calendar of when sugar is bought and how much. Car owners can hold each other up to a high level of efficiency concerning tires and gasoline.

Donald Gordon, controller of the war time prices and trade board, is right in giving us a chance to prove to him and all concerned that "Co-operation, not compulsion, is the strength of democracy." Ration cards cost money—money needed for war materials. Let us not by our selfishness lose the battle and squander life on some far-off front because of too few tanks and too few planes. We believe in the fundamental principles of democracy, honesty, unselfishness, the ability to pull together. Let us live by them.

Necessity For Regulations

Leaders of the Food Trade in Britain issued a manifesto entitled "A Spirit to Implement the Law" which appeared in a Bristol newspaper at the time rationing began over there. It reads:

"In time of war the food trade becomes increasingly important in the life of the nation. Fluctuations of prices or scarcity of supplies quickly affect every home in the country. We of the food trade, therefore, are charged with a great responsibility.

"We realize the necessity for regulations, but no law can cover every case. There are countless occasions on which it must be left to the individual to decide how regulations should be interpreted. For, for example, can give a watertight definition of profiteering or hoarding? Everything depends on the spirit with which the individual applies the regulations to himself and his business.

"In this war the front line is on our doorsteps, we all need the front line spirit. But in the absence of apparent danger it is not easy to maintain a spirit of comradeship and self-sacrifice equal to that of the trenches. Yet the line between manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer and consumer is a life-line of the nation.

"The creative power for the great task before us can come from no human source. We need a superhuman discipline which reaches down to the smallest detail of our lives. We must have a spiritual incentive stronger than security or profit. This is our part in moral rearmament, in the building of the line of faith, honesty and unselfishness, on which our nation depends.

"If, even as a consequence of the tragedy of war, this spirit could be achieved, foundations of economic peace and prosperity might to-day be laid which would be the finest insurance for the world of tomorrow."

Privilege And Responsibility

We can keep our thinking straight about rationing. We haven't been bombed yet. Our daily life is very little different from what it was in peace time. Our gratitude should spur us on to do our utmost. Next Sunday we may hear announcement of further rationing—and the Sunday after that, and the Thursday after that. What if we are caught with but one day's supply on hand. Let's laugh and get into our stride, showing that democracy works because democrats are willing to work together.

Women have a special privilege and responsibility in the daily life of the country at this time. They do at least seventy per cent. of the nation's shopping. Many of them will be thinking with their sisters overseas, that they can begin by accepting the responsibility that lies on their side of the counter. They have determined to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of regulations with regard to buying; to consider the needs of others and to refrain from selfish hoarding. They have also determined to make frank enquiries when puzzled by a rise in price, instead of suspecting profiteering and gossiping about it; to co-operate with merchants by paying bills promptly; to take pride in thrift, and to see that nothing is wasted. In this spirit they believe that they can fight to conquer the fear, greed and selfishness which are the ultimate causes of war itself. Such a spirit cannot be rationed. It is as vital a need as our daily bread. If we are to build up a world where we and our children can rejoice in the freedom and fullness of life.

While rationing takes from us on one hand, it gives to us with the other. It gives us more and greater opportunities to build up a strong basis of civilian co-operation in Canada; a quality of citizenship that prides itself in honesty, and above all counts it a privilege to share in the sacrifices that will increase in the future.

No Coffee In Norway

Reserves of coffee, the national beverage in Norway, are exhausted. Before the war Norwegian coffee consumption per capita was the heaviest in the world. Meat, fish and dairy products have practically disappeared.

The fur trade does not use the American cottontail and jackrabbits, but imports rabbit fur principally from Australia and New Zealand.

Half of England's 44,500,000 citizens smoke, according to estimates.

"MIDDLE-AGE" WOMEN (35-52) NEED THIS ADVICE!!

If you're tired, nervous, suffer hot flashes, dizziness—caused by this period in a woman's life—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Made especially for women. Hundreds of thousands remarkably helped. Follow label directions. Made in Canada.

DAILY MAIL
CIGARETTES
16 FOR 20c.

People Do Not Change

Change Does Not Matter When Everyone Is In Fashion. The prospect that wartime civilian styles will be simplified is far from remote. But the maiden out to get her man need not worry.

Many years ago, F. Marion Crawford, who had extensive knowledge of the race on three continents, made an observation. "Fashion in dress," he said, "appears to exercise less influence upon men and women in their relations toward each other than does any other product of human ingenuity. Provided everyone is in fashion, everything goes on in the age of high heels and gowns tied back, precisely as did five and 20 years ago, when people wore flat shoes and when gloves with three buttons had not been dreamed of."

Fashions change. People don't. Detroit Free Press.

In its orbit around the sun the earth travels at a rate of about a thousand miles a minute. So no matter how hard you try to cut out speeding you can't avoid it.

Even if your life is an open book there are times when you should turn over a new leaf.

Never miss an opportunity to make others happy—even if you have to let them alone to do it. 2433

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.
By Alan Maurice Irwin

Since we occasionally dip into Army slang in these columns let's take a look at the word, "Jeep." Now a "jeep" as any follower of "Popeye" knows is an affectionate little animal that is not to be found outside of the artist's imagination. Right? Wrong! A "jeep" is as the M.G.O. would express it, a "real, light utility, J.P." What's that? Many of you probably know the answer as well as I do now that the Canadian Army Train is on its way across the Dominion.

"Used for reconnaissance work, this little four-passenger car can go anywhere a tank can go," says the soldier who explains it to the thousands of men, women and children who visit the travelling army exhibition at towns and cities from coast to coast. "If it gets stuck the four men can get down and lift it out. It is called a 'jeep' or 'blitz-bug' and sometimes other names."

Alongside this car are a Universal Carrier and an 8-cwt. Personnel Truck and on the adjoining flat-bed at the end of the 15-car exhibition train a search-light 60 inches in diameter and a Valentine tank.

The jeep is only one example of what will be on display at railroad sidings all over Canada as the individual citizen of Canada gets an opportunity to look his Army over at close quarters.

Included in the exhibits are signalling apparatus at work; models of pontoon and folding-boat bridges; weapons, from hand grenades to 25-pounder guns the new Lee-Enfield rifle and short bayonet are there, so are (and on the 10-inch motor). There are displays of kit and equipment, a mobile dental clinic, a small hospital ward and a medical inspection station. One car is devoted to the work done by soldiers who have been taught trades necessary to the maintenance of mechanized equipment at Technical Schools or the Canadian Army Trades School at Hamilton.

Mothers who wonder if their boy gets enough to eat will leave the train fully reassured after a visit to the Army Service Corps exhibit with its stiroin roasts, big cheeses, fresh vegetables, jams, jellies, eggs and other hearty foods.

For probably the first time, the thousands of blood donors who give their blood at Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics will see what it looks like after it has been processed at the laboratory and is ready for shipment. Bottles of the powdered blood now being shipped overseas regularly are included in the Medical Corps exhibit.

Almost as interesting as the train itself is the personnel numbering 58 soldiers and six officers. These, headed by Lt-Col. J. E. McKenna, of Montreal, include men from every part of the Dominion.

They form a miniature expeditionary force composed of representatives of every Arm and Service. Some have returned from overseas as instructors. All are experts in some item to be found in the exhibits and answer questions put to them by visitors.

One, known as "Frenchy" for obvious reasons, showed another side of his character at the one of the first stops made by the train. On sentry duty at the entrance he willingly stood guard over babies left in his care while the parents viewed the exhibits.

By the time the Canadian Army Train has completed its itinerary it will have travelled more than 15,000 miles and will have been on exhibition at more than 200 places.

So far it is early to predict how many Canadians will see their Army this way but, I'll venture a guess. On its opening day the individual citizens army showed itself to 6,354 persons—an average of 2,284 at each of three stops—or 721 persons per hour. My guess? Well over a million! In fact I'll go further and say it will be nearer two.

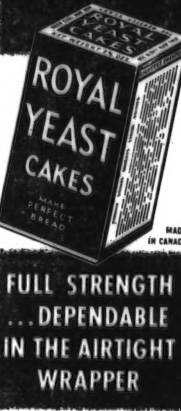
Don't miss this train when it hits your neck of the woods—it's worth seeing—it's your train—it's your Army!

Michigan touches all of the Great Lakes, except Lake Ontario.

The Papuan bird-winged butterfly can fly backward.

THAT'S RIGHT! MORE Cigarettes in every 100 package of DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

TEXTURE OF 5 LOAVES OF BREAD INSURED FOR ONLY 2¢ PER CAKE



Reward For Heroism

British Legion Members At Athens Made Gallant Rescue

Three members of the staff of the British Legion at Athens, who, after escaping to Crete when the Germans invaded Greece, risked their lives to save other members of the legion staff, have been awarded the M.B.E. (Member of the British Empire).

Rodney Bond, Tyrrell Carlisle and Edward Patrick Dillon got to Crete by boat and learned that another boat carrying most of the staff had been sunk by enemy action and that the party was stranded on an island between Greece and Crete.

Taking food and medical stores, the three men went to the island, although they were in constant danger of bombing and rescued all the party.

SELECTED RECIPES

COFFEE DATE BREAD

1 cup Crown Brand Corn Syrup
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup boiling water
1/2 cup cold coffee
1 egg, well beaten
2 cups all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup chopped walnuts
1/2 cup Mazola
Temperature: 325 degrees F.
Time: 1 hour.

Method: Combine dates, corn syrup, salt and boiling water, cool slightly. Add coffee and well-beaten egg. Add sifted dry ingredients, nuts and Mazola. Stir lightly. Pour into loaf pan 9" x 5" x 3" lined with waxed paper and baked with Mazola. Bake in moderate oven.

PEANUT-BUTTER BREAD

2 cups all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup Mazola
1/2 cup peanut butter
2 eggs
1 cup milk
1/2 cup Crown Brand Corn Syrup
Temperature: 325 degrees F.
Time: 1 1/2 hours.

Method: Sift dry ingredients. Blend Mazola and peanut butter together; add to flour mixture; mix well. To well beaten eggs add milk and corn syrup. Combine mixtures; mix thoroughly. Pour into loaf pan 9" x 5" x 3" lined with waxed paper and baked with Mazola. Bake in moderate oven.

Compressed Flour

New Process Developed Which Saves Considerable Shipping Space

A novel idea for the saving of about a third of the shipping space required to transport flour across the Atlantic has been worked out by chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The flour is subjected to pressures as high as 16,000 pounds per square inch. This pressure "squeezes out all the empty space between the flour particles."

When this compressed flour was made into bread, after several months the loaf was from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. smaller than the loaf made from unpressed flour. The taste was all right. The only apparent difference was that there was more bread in a slice.

Was Great Road-Builder

Major-General Fritz Todt Planned Military Highways In Germany

The report from Berlin says that Maj.-Gen. Fritz Todt was killed in an air accident, but, Fritz Todt wasn't a soldier. He was a road-builder who was bigger than any major-general. The autobahns he laid down in Germany made him one of the greatest road builders of all time. They were planned to accommodate military transport. They ran from the Baltic to Austria, and where they fringed France and Belgium and the Lowlands, were connected by similar highways with other lateral roads to make the transfer of motorized troops possible everywhere at any time.

Dr. Todt had no doubt as to the conquering purpose of his roads when he came to continue one through Czechoslovakia. The Czechs understood the hidden meaning in that four-tracked traffic-way, along which they had even to give police rights to the Germans. It was the Trojan penetration of their land.

Then, when the central European troubles were kept brewing and the disputing went on after Hitler rode into Vienna and stunned Chamberlain at Munich, Dr. Todt was given an army to improvise the Siegfried Line whose great depth spread out and on during the months of the "phony" war. That line now runs the length of German-ruled Europe. It is the strong-out-bastion behind which the German armies mean to make their stand when driven back within their own borders. They can bring up reserves or betake themselves in retreat along Todt's autobahns built to serve their needs in victory or in defeat.

It is true that Dr. Todt was made a major-general when given an immense army, mostly composed of conquered peoples forced to labor in it. For the German army, seldom called on to labor for itself, this Todt army, this phalanx of bewildered European slaves, fortified the Russian frontier, and as the Germans advanced deeper into Russia last year, threw up other fortifications, among which must have been the line of defence on which the Russian forces have been unwilling to let the Germans rest, now that they are in retreat, back down the roads Todt built—Winnipeg Free Press.

HOW TO PREVENT MANY COLDS

From Developing Quick-Put-A-Few-Drops-Of-Vicks-Va-Tro-Nol-up-your-nose-at-the-first-sneeze, sneeze, or sign of catching cold and let its stimulating action aid Nature's defenses against the cold.

Tribute To Dr. Dafee

Debt Owed To Famous Doctor Who Cared For The Quints

The extent to which Dr. Dafee has succeeded as physician to the five most famous little girls in the world is readily apparent with one look at them. The five Dionne sisters are fine, healthy and attractive little girls. They are physically and mentally splendid, and to Dr. Dafee's great skill and personality must go a large measure of the credit.

Dr. Dafee, in addition to the expert care which he has given the Quints, must also be thanked for his role in bringing thousands and thousands of tourists to this district. His skill in keeping the Quints alive at their birth and the fame which followed the achievement, his own individual charm, and the very appearance of the man, which could have been more typical of the role of the "little doc," made him loved throughout the continent, and the resulting benefits to this district are well known.

Some form of great tribute, a tribute which would express the appreciation of this district for the grand job Dr. Dafee has done, is now in order.—North Bay Nugget.

The South Pole is on a plateau 10,000 feet high, but the North Pole is at sea level.

HELP GET RID OF THAT COUGH-COLD THE QUICK EASY WAY



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Census Figures Reveal That Population Of Canada Is Increasing Very Slowly

On the first day of June last, or perhaps a day or two later, all of us in Canada had a caller: a man armed with a fountain pen and a long, complicated-looking blank. He told us he was an official of the Dominion Government and asked us extremely personal questions about our age, the number of our children, about our income, our scholastic standing, the state of our pocket-books, and so on and so forth. This man, one of 14,000 Government agents, was working on Canada's eighth national census.

In seven intervening months thousands of persons in Ottawa have been collecting, compiling, tabulating and classifying the things we told the census man, piecing them into a statistical picture of Canada, developing a gigantic film of our racial, social, commercial and industrial life. When this film is completed we shall know many things about which we are now in ignorance. Know all about our population; know how we've grown in wealth and education; how we've changed since 1921 and also since Confederation; have a better "feel" of our country.

This week brought us the first, perhaps the most important, part of the picture. It showed that we had 1,043,000 more people than we had ten years ago; that our population now is 11,419,896. It showed also that Quebec has been catching up with Ontario in the number of its people, with its growth remarkable; that the Maritime Provinces have been making but slow gains; and that Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been losing, Saskatchewan especially.

Let us not delude ourselves about such figures; they are disappointing. Most of us had thought, or guessed, that in the decade since the last census Canada had come to or passed the 12,000,000 population mark. Our guess was based upon what should have come from natural growth—an excess of births over deaths. Somewhere there has been a loss—a leak.

And this loss, this failure to outgrow our natural growth, is not something that has come in the past decade; it has been going on for 20 years. Between 1901 and 1911, when the tide of immigration was strong, and we were in the era of railway building, our population gain was 34 per cent.; and between 1911 and 1921, a period which took in two years of tremendous immigration (the years immediately preceding the First Great War), the increase was 21 per cent. Between 1921 and 1931 the gain had fallen to 17 per cent.; now—between 1931 and 1941—it is down to a little better than 10 per cent.

What is the explanation? We have not before us the figures for births, deaths and immigration during the past decade; hence the difficulty of an answer for that period. But what we do know, on the basis of all the available figures, is that between 1921 and 1931 there was what may be called a missing million in our population. A million more people that we should have had, but didn't. Births and immigrants, with deaths subtracted, should have brought us in 1931 to a population of 11,234,392. Actually we had a population of but 10,376,786. Something like a million people (taking account of those that had returned to us from the United States) had vanished. Had somehow been drained away from us.

Actually, this country has never kept more than a fair proportion of the immigrants coming to it. Between 1921 and 1931 the number of immigrants was 1,780,000, while the net increase in persons born outside of Canada (as shown by the census of 1921) was but 368,000. Thus there was a loss in these ten years alone of nearly 1,400,000 of these immigrants, people who came here but who either died or didn't remain here. The great bulk of them, we must conclude, either went to the United States or returned to the lands of their origin.

In the last two decades, it is to be feared, we have been losing more than immigrants; have been holding less than our own natural increase. Canada, it should be remembered, has a comparatively high birth rate and a fairly low death rate; between 1921 and 1931 births in this country must have exceeded deaths by far more than 1,000,000, which is our population gain.

Twenty-five years ago, during the last years of the war and afterwards, Parliamentary speakers were predicting a Canadian population at this time of 25,000,000. That we have fallen so far short of our hopes and dreams is not something for complacency.

We Canadians have a habit of dwelling on our "limitless resources."

We have told ourselves again and again since the turn of the century that all we needed were people; that more population would solve our railway question and solve all our other problems. Yet we have not been getting the people. Instead we have seen drought depopulate the prairies that we once spoke of proudly as the "world's last granary"; have seen our vast Peace River district and our great north country go without people. What is the explanation? Does our experience tell that it takes more than rich resources to attract people? That there must be some other lodestone? Or is one answer in the fact, borne out fairly well by the world's story, that cold countries, no matter what their riches, don't attract people? The Scandinavian lands, among the most prosperous in Europe, are not the most thickly populated.

Whatever the answer, there is food for thought in these latest census figures. And perhaps ground for humility; something which, in a young country, may be wisdom. In ten years we have grown in strength; increased the development of our mines and fields and waterpowers and factories. We have gained vastly in power of production, and in organizing and managerial skill, and in technical knowledge. Yet what these figures seem to tell us is that we are still a small country, and that one of our greatest future problems—the problem of how to get people—is not yet solved for us. Now again, as 25 years ago, we tell ourselves that this war's close will bring us people; people fleeing from Europe. But can we be sure? He would be a wise man who would attempt to horoscope the future of Europe, or tell the movements of European peoples in the years ahead.—Ottawa Journal.

A Democratic Sovereign

Report That The King And Queen Are Moving To An Apartment

There is a distinctly homesy touch about the report that King George and Queen Elizabeth are quitting Buckingham Palace "for the duration" and are moving into an apartment. It is the sort of thing that the people of England love and appreciate and goes far to explain the continuing popularity of the monarchy in that country. Even peace-time pomp and circumstance, to be palatable in Britain, must have a certain bourgeois quality about it. Beefeaters, foot guards in bearskins and scarlet, horse guards shining in steel and brass and polished leather—all this to the British mind, is a setting for a royal family which should be a sort of apotheosis of the private family—Golders Green—enlarged many diameters.

When war casts its drab cloak over the nation, the Englishman finds comfort in seeing the guardsmen go into khaki and the whole stately royal show turn grim and purposeful—just as all of England becomes grim and purposeful when the necessity arises. Doubtless he will be pleased to learn that the move from a palace to a flat has been occasioned in large part by the fact that so many of the palace staff have been called up for war services; there will be an added filip, too, in the knowledge that the King and Queen have always preferred smaller quarters—that, as the Queen once remarked, they are not "palace-minded."

This probably will not minimize the desire of most Britishers to see the old trappings restored to royalty with the peace. Those trappings are dear to the British heart—but it is quite in keeping with the national character that the knowledge that royalty suffers a bit under all the glitter should be a factor in retaining the system. Britain is fonder than most nations of color and pageantry—but it is very un-British to admit it.—New York Herald Tribune.

An Important Question

"There's an unexploded bomb buried here," said the A.R.P. chief as he posted a warden. "Just keep an eye on things and blow your whistle if anything happens." "O.K.," replied the warden. "But do I blow it going up or coming down?"

More than 75,000,000 ducks fed in Western Canada marshes and grain lands in 1941.

Canada's area is more than 27 per cent. of the total area of the British Empire.

CANADIAN PLANT MAKES STILETTO BAYONETS



The new Mark IV Lee Enfield rifle with its short, needle-pointed bayonet, now being issued to troops in Britain, is in production at the plant of Small Arms Ltd., near Toronto. In the picture at left, Sgt. J. G. B. Thomson of the Elgin regiment demonstrates the new weapon at Long Branch camp, while C.S.M. J. N. White of the Halifax Rifles, holds the old type for comparison. At right the two bayonets are shown side by side. The new one is only half the length of the old and is a three-cornered, dagger-type blade instead of the last-war "butcher knife." It is said to be better for hand-to-hand fighting.

Airgraph Messages

Rapid Delivery Postal Service To Troops Overseas

About 150,000 airgraph messages have been sent to the troops overseas since the new rapid-delivery postal system was inaugurated last November, it was learned recently. "The system has proved both satisfactory and popular although at the outset we encountered bad weather and mechanical difficulties which slowed down delivery," a post office official said.

Seven or eight days was the usual speed of delivery by airgraph from the time the messages leave Toronto by air or overseas, but the record was four days.

(A new report from somewhere in England said that some of the airgraph letters take less than ten days to reach their destination from point of mailing in Canada.)

Messages written on special airgraph forms are airmailed to Toronto where they are photographed on small size film and flown to Britain. Overseas they are developed, printed on sheet five by six inches and distributed by the Canadian Postal Corps.

"Consideration is being given to extending the service to the return trip, but since travel by air is not as frequent from England to Canada as in the other direction there is no likelihood of an immediate change," the post office spokesman said.

A Good Motto

Give a little, live a little.
"Try a little, bring a little."
Sing a little, live a little.
Happiness to earth.
Pray a little, play a little.
Be a little glad.
Rest a little, jest a little.
If the heart is sad.
Spend a little, send a little.
To another door.
Give a little, live a little.
Love a little more.

Japanese Spy System

Had Maps Showing In Detail The Hong Kong Defences

British officers said the Japanese had developed one of the most efficient spy systems ever known, and had maps showing the details of every defence zone of Hong Kong before its fall.

Two days after the war broke out a Japanese officer boasted at Shanghai, it was said, that Japan also knew the exact strength of the defenders in the Philippines and Malaya.

The fall of Hong Kong was attributed largely to fifth column work. Air raid shelters had been interconnected with defence tunnels, the officers said.

They reported that Japanese troops appeared suddenly from the tunnels, behind British lines, and caught the defenders between two fires forcing surrender.

The only American to escape from the city after its surrender said 1,500 American nationals there when it capitulated Christmas Day were safe at last checking.

He was F. W. Kendall, a consulting mining engineer from Pasadena, Calif. He said he learned from trustworthy sources before he left that the American colony had been spared harsh treatment by the Japs.

Americans volunteered during the siege for hospital and fire fighting duties, helped with communications and acted as truck and ambulance drivers and directed traffic.

One of them, six-foot-two-inch tall Dr. S. C. Moulton of San Francisco, a chiropractor, was said to have loaded a motorcycle sidecar with gun cotton and driven to the waterfront. He blew up two large ships to block a strategic inlet to Hong Kong harbor, then scuttled nearly 40 smaller craft to keep them out of Japanese hands.

There are about 40 species of bumblebees.

Rich Cloth Is Worth-While Crochet



Two "key" squares in fillet crochet unlock the door to a beautiful home. Crochet and join these into spread or cloth—you'll have accessories that will be a heirloom. Pattern 7063 contains directions and charts for making squares, illustrations of them and of stitches; materials needed and how to obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamp cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Coniferous Evergreens Are Found To Be Hardy For Growing On Prairies

Founder Of Singapore

Britain Oves Ownership Of Island To Sir Stamford Raffles

Cosmopolis of that fabulous land, peopled by Somerset Maugham with half-caste passions, the old school tie and adventures of empire, Singapore, which sits practically astride the equator and turns the key to the apparently bottomless riches of the Orient, is probably one of the best examples of how the mighty British imperium came to gird the world. Raffles Place, landmark of the teeming city of 700,000 Chinese and Malays, the hedgepodge of Polynesians and the Indies, and a peep of English, rightly honors the modern founder of Singapore, known anciently as the "City of the Lions." For to Sir Stamford Raffles, small, brilliant, foresighted, the epitome of the daring type of Englishman who made the Empire, England owes her ownership of the island of Singapore, which had stood as the only bulwark of the illimitable British possessions in the Far East.

It was in the aftermath of the Seven Years' War in mid-18th century that Raffles, born in Jamaica, found his way to the East India Co., made a solid reputation in native administration, learned Malay and induced the Sultan of Johore to cede Singapore to England in 1819. Raffles early saw the uses of the island, with its great port, through which normally pass nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year in imports and exports. Then, it was mostly the wealth of gums, spices, opium, gin and copra. To-day, in addition, it is rubber from Brazilian trees in Malay that travels to Akron to be made into tires that roll over the world and it is also Perak tin that combines with Pittsburgh steel to land in California as tin cans filled with fruit.

The hot humid island of Singapore, upon which stands the great bustling naval base so coveted by the Japanese, sees rain nearly 200 days a year. The eastern gate of the Pacific area, inhabited by 540,000,000 or one-third of the world's population, Singapore is only 27 miles long and 14 miles wide, and almost at the southernmost tip of Asia, being separated from the mainland by little more than a mile of water. This north shore has the naval base; dry docks where the biggest warships afloat can be accommodated; several air fields, and huge, buried stocks of fuel and ammunition. Nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants are Chinese there and in the Straits Settlements whose capital is Singapore. Street signs have to be in that tongue as well as in Malay and English, for Chinese provide most of the labor as well as a good share of the finance and direction of Singapore's multifarious commercial enterprises, which nest naturally in that city as the clearing house of the Orient.

Stuck To Her Post

First Woman Radio Telephonist In Royal Air Force

An attractive Canadian girl of 27 who stuck to her post under unaided bombing holds the distinction of being the first woman radio telephonist in the Royal Air Force.

She is Leading Aircraftwoman Inez Combe of Vancouver, one of the handful of Canadians serving with the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

She experienced the greatest excitement of her life in July, 1940, when the airframe at which she was stationed was bombed by the Germans almost without stop for 10 days and nights.

"I stayed and carried on with my job," she related. "We were working in a dugout and I had to duck under the table every now and then when the bombs fell close by. One of our girls was killed by a bomb which hit her as she ran towards us from the motor transport section. She was killed about 50 feet from where I was working."

Miss Combe said that she herself suffered "a few bruises." She was preparing to leave one of the buildings when the ceiling collapsed and a beam struck her on the back.

Definitely Enemies

The Finnish government said it had seized all British and Russian property in Finland by a decree which also prohibits further business dealings by Finnish citizens with enemy countries and their subjects.

Nearly 40 per cent. of the Jewish population of the Russian Soviets reside in areas once forbidden them by the Czars. 2480

The short days and the low-arching sun of mid-winter encourage dwellers on the prairies to rejoice greatly that many evergreen conifers thrive in their home grounds, writes W. R. Leslie, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, Man. The rich green pines typify the north country, as the plumy palms are tokens of the tropic south-land.

Not all coniferous evergreens are hardy on the prairies. However, there is a wealth of choice among those subjects which do survive comfortably the most trying winters of the wheat belt. Winter tenderness is one of the two chief factors that limit the group of conifers that may be successfully cultivated. The second limiting condition is that of soil reaction. Soils of the great plains area are mostly neutral. A considerable number of conifers demand at least a slight acidity in their root zone. This fact explains in large measure the often indifferent growth of red pine, white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, some arbor-vitae, Canada yew, and of that charming deciduous conifer, the European larch.

Among the adapted pines are Swiss Stone, Scots of Finnish and North Swedish strains, Mountain and dwarf Mountain, and Western Yellow. The Lodge-pole is widely employed but it is adversely very sensitive to soils carrying any free alkali.

The most generally esteemed conifer is that particularly associated with Christmas, the spruce. In order of pleasing satisfaction, they rank—Colorado, Alberta or Black Hills, and White. The native white is most planted. However, it appears more disturbed by drought than the other two. The Colorado is less sensitive by parasitic insects than the two that are native to the Canadian prairie provinces.

Arbor-vitae are available in a score of varieties. They do fairly well when the soil is modified by acid peat and when they are planted on the east of other trees. Such trees cast an afternoon shade over them and, in so doing, remove the danger of unsuccumbing of their flat foliage. These shrubs and trees emit an appealing fragrance from their leaves and young twigs. Prairie redmen revered them highly and associated them with their Thunder God.

Japanese yew suffer from frost injury to the tips some winters but are useful at the Morden Experimental Station. The Canada yew is an interesting native. It likes an acid soil and placement in a shady nook rather than in open exposed areas.

Junipers are growing steadily in adaptation for prairie planting. The Savin is European and plumy. The native creeping juniper likes acidity and the shade of trees. The native common juniper accommodates itself to dry locations. There is a golden form that is an attractive dwarf shrub. The Western red juniper from North Dakota badlands and the Alberta mountains is probably the most widely adapted of all evergreen conifers. This species persists even on exposed bare hills. It withstands drought, high gusty winds, and absence of snow covering. This juniper is found in many forms and in colours from green through blue to shimmering silver. Some types are low shrubs, others are round-headed, and some are columnar trees reaching a height of about 30 feet.

Springtime will be coming to us again soon. That means another new planting season. Lasting pleasure comes from groups of evergreen conifers on the home grounds. They will contribute live beauty during the winter and the whole year around.

Chinese Lady Golfer

Home town of a golf champion, Vancouver now boasts what is believed to be the country's first Chinese woman golfer. She's 21-year-old Vancouver born Miss Toy (Buddy) Chong, who was sold on the game when she first saw the women playing it at Banff. Already an all-round athlete, she's taking lessons and her teacher, Billy Barr, says she's developed "a nice compact swing." Miss Chong thinks golf is the "nicest game in the world" and already is planning to get her brothers and sisters playing it too.

Singapore was leased in perpetuity to Sir Stamford Raffles for the East India Company in 1824 by the Sultan of Johore.

It is a comforting thought that railroad trains do not run on rubber tires.



BONDS OF FREEDOM

or Shackles of Slavery?

CANADIANS never shall wear the shackles of slavery. This is the stern determination of every man and woman in the Dominion.

But Freedom must be fought for—and paid for.

Today, more weapons, more equipment are a dire necessity. Victory Bonds will help supply them.

All those serving at the battlefronts are relying on our support. Back them up with Victory Bonds.

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Come on Canada!

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National War Finance Committee, Ottawa, Canada

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Not Getting Oil

Dutch Made Sure Japanese Would Not Find Wells Working

There are, apparently, more ways than one to destroy an oil field, but the Dutch prudently have omitted stating which method they used in destroying the oil fields and installation in the neighborhood of Balikpapan in Borneo, lest this information assist the Japanese in restoring them to productivity when and if that part of Borneo falls into the hands of the invaders. The surface installation—pumps, pipelines, tanks, refineries, docks, etc.—can be rendered useless by almost any demolitionist. But the wells present technical problems. The objective is to delay restoration of the fields to production for as long a time as possible. The Japanese will face not only the problem of restoring the wells, but also of bringing in the equipment that will be needed in order to utilize their output. This calls for enormous supplies of materials and machinery—much of which is difficult to obtain in Japan, and every bit of which will have to be transported great distances.

This is why the sacrifice by the Dutch of properties worth many millions of dollars is not likely to be in vain. It was largely to obtain control of the oil of the Indies that Japan launched its war in the Pacific. If it will take many months and vast quantities of material to obtain oil, the Japanese will be deprived of important supplies on which they are counting. Each month that passes without Japan obtaining the oil and other articles which it needs in the Indies brings nearer the day of Japan's ultimate defeat, as the whole Japanese effort has rested on the completeness as well as the speed of the conquests.

Balik Papan is one of the richest oil fields in the Indies. The remaining most productive fields are in Sumatra. It follows, therefore, that although the loss of Balikpapan's output is serious for the Netherlands East Indies, it leaves valuable oil properties still beyond the present reach of Japanese conquest.—New York Herald Tribune.

Mechanized Warfare

Figures Show Why Unlimited Supply Of Gasoline Is Vital

Although recognized in a general way, the vital importance of gasoline supplies in modern mechanized warfare is better realized when figures of consumption are taken into account.

Army cooking for each 5,000 men involves the use of gasoline stoves which burn up 720 gallons of fuel a day. An army of 1,000,000 would need some 80,000 gallons daily for cooking purposes alone.

Big tanks, such as the 12-ton models—consume a gallon per mile. For every mile traversed, a mechanized brigade uses 100 gallons for its 112 small tanks, plus 615 other motor vehicles.

Planes, especially when in combat action, are huge consumers of gasoline. One with a single motor might operate under cruising conditions for an hour on 45 gallons; but it will use more than twice that much while in actual combat.

A big bomber consumes as much as 240 gallons in a single hour when flying at top speed. A five-hour raid by 600 bombers would use up 720,000 gallons.

In a single hour 500,000 gallons would be burned by a modern air armada, consisting of 2,400 bombers and 1,000 fighter planes.

Available supplies of petroleum may yet prove to be a deciding factor in this war, for, if it lasts long enough, the side which exhausts its supply first will be compelled, automatically, to acknowledge defeat.—Fort Erie Times-Review.

First Call From Sea

The first distress call ever sent from a ship at sea was flashed ashore on March 3, 1899, from the East Goodwin Lightship, which marks the dangerous Goodwin Sands off the south-eastern coast of England. The lightship was rammed by a freighter. Tugs were sent to her assistance and she was towed out of danger.

Determination Won

Turned down three times for defective eyesight, an Australian was eventually accepted for the Royal Australian Air Force, then lost a leg in an accident, but at the Vaage, Norway, invasion, as pilot of a Beaufighter, shot down a German Messerschmitt.

Requires Much Labor

The production of the world's annual supply of 1,000,000,000 pounds of tea involves the work of more than 4,000,000 laborers on approximately 4,000,000 acres.

RUSSIAN GIRLS SURVIVE SINKING OFF NOVA SCOTIA



The two Russian girls at right, identified simply as Anna and Vaila, were members of the crew of a Soviet freighter which sank after an accident 17 miles off Halifax harbor. They were rescued by a Canadian naval vessel, and are shown with a St. John Ambulance Corps worker at a Navy League hotel in an eastern Canadian port, where they received attention.

In The Line Of Duty

Man Killed On Roof Top During A London Blitz

In a blitz I had a man killed alongside me on a London roof top. We were standing next to one another watching for incendiaries; we'd been talking casually, when a bomb exploded very close—there was little warning—no time to fall flat. And my friend was hit in the stomach by a piece of the bomb, and he died almost immediately.

He was a quiet, peaceable, scholarly, elderly man who'd never done harm to a soul; bespectacled, kindly, grey-haired. It seemed so irrational that he should be so brutally killed, that violence should spend itself upon anybody so gentle. I suspect that he didn't know what he died for.

The last thing he said, with the roar of other bombs nearby, was, "I'm sorry I'm being such a nuisance; don't bother about me." But this is the point: the death of that elderly man was important, we should bother about him; about every single one of the lives which are sacrificed and dedicated to freedom, now and in the future.—Howard Marshall, in London Calling.

Aircraft Engines

Will Be Manufactured In Canada For The First Time

Manufacture of Ranger aircraft engines will begin shortly in Ontario plants said R. P. Bell, director-general of aircraft production in Canada.

"This will be the first attempt to manufacture aircraft engines in the Dominion," Mr. Bell said. "In the past engines were imported to be fitted into the fuselages built here, but now Canada will be able to produce completely equipped planes."

The Ranger is a trainer plane engine which has been adopted by the United States army as a standard type. Mr. Bell said. The engine will be produced in Chrysler plants in Ontario and the quota has been set at 300 per month.

The British Navy

Has Been Fighting Successfully Against Heavy Odds

Our sea power has been exerted so well and faithfully that the general public are apt to forget the odds which the Navy has faced in this war and the grimness of the task which it undertook when the French navy fell away from its side.

In the last war five allied navies overcame the German navy. In this war until quite recently one British Navy has kept the seas alone against the Axis powers. The Mediterranean mare nostrum to Mussolini and his Wops—has been ours; we have beaten off and beaten down the Axis efforts to make the Atlantic too hot to hold our shipping. We have held the Western Approaches and dominated the Channel.

When history is written, even when the first full view of the war can be obtained, it will be recorded that Drake nor even Nelson did wonders so great!—The Navy (London).

Sheepskin Gloves

Help To Save Lives Of Shipwrecked British Sailors

The skins of South African sheep are helping to save the lives of shipwrecked British sailors.

Sheepskin gloves, large and warm, are now included in a lifeboat's equipment. Two and a half pairs of them are given from each sheepskin and big quantities are being turned out by the makers.

They are also turning out a great number of other types of gloves, mostly for the Royal Air Force, not to mention leather flying helmets at the rate of a thousand a week.

The army is getting from them gloves of ample size for protecting men at bayonet practice and they are also distributing quantities of boxing gloves to the forces generally.

Glycerine, which is needed in making war equipment comes from coconut and palm oils, leaving soap as a by-product.

Young Patriot

Six-Year-Old Norwegian Boy Was Unafraid

To-day, as Norwegians believe they see the day of regained freedom and independence drawing nearer, many of them, whose status may have appeared at times to be doubtful, welcome—and, in fact seek—arrest by the Germans. Such arrest, it is believed, will be rather certain evidence that one has been on the "right" side when the time for settling accounts arrives.

The little boy in Bergen was hardly motivated by any such thought. Children of the city had been ordered to attend a Hitler youth exhibition. Instead of going in they marched past the door singing the national anthem and shouting "Long Live the King."

All were arrested except a tiny six-year-old who had been overlooked. The little chap darted up to a policeman and shouted: "Long live the King! I want to be arrested, too!"—News of Norway.

Churchill's Ancestry

British Prime Minister Can Claim Kinship With Roman Emperor

An industrious genealogist has unearthed some interesting facts about Mr. Churchill's ancestry.

As everybody knows, he is directly descended from the great Duke of Marlborough. Now, it appears, he can also claim descent from Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Henry II, the Fair Maid of Kent (by her second marriage the wife of the Black Prince), and Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite.

To go further afield, he can number among his ancestors also the great warrior Charlemagne, crowned Roman Emperor in 801, and Philip the Hardy, King of France.

The proof of all these claims is to be found, by anyone who is diligent enough to look for it, in the "Complete Peerage" and "The Dictionary of National Biography"—News of the World.

The top hat first appeared in England in 1796. It caused a riot.

Sabotage in Skoda Works

Nazis Are Having Plenty Of Trouble With Czech Workmen

This case of sabotage happened some months ago, but it is so vividly told by an actual participant that it is worth reporting.

A huge bucket of molten lead in the Skoda armament works suddenly overturned in mid-air. An accident? A flaw in the crane which was swinging it out over the molds? No, constant inspection in the Skoda works eliminates faulty machinery, and the crane worked perfectly after the accident. But it was no accident—for the bucket overturned at the exact moment when 22 members of a German army commission passed beneath it.

Fourteen men lost their lives—no, 15. The operator of the crane, old Vacek, dove immediately from his car 18 meters up and crushed his head on the concrete floor. Fourteen Germans were killed, officers of the staff and engineers who had come to take delivery of a shipment of air bombs. The other eight suffered terrible burns.

The Gestapo in Pilsen immediately started investigating, but it goes without saying that they found no culprit except old Vacek. He had made no plan, had no accomplices. Every workman in the shop at the time was bound and stood with his face to a wall. Each in turn was questioned, and whenever one failed to answer he was given a blow on the back which bashed his face against the wall. We thought none of us would come out of it alive, but after a short time—only half a day—we were sent back to work. We were too highly qualified workers to be kept idle when Germany needs arms so badly.

Sabotage continued, of course. I used to carry sand or graphite in my pockets. A pinch placed under the fuse of a bomb and the thing will not explode. And there are lots of other tricks we know. They never got onto all of them, but sabotage became so bad that they decided to separate us and ship us to various factories in Germany. Without warning they took me one morning to the station to be sent to Essen, but I escaped in the street. I never went home, but sent my folks a message and escaped across a southern border.

No Time For Complacency

Chicago Paper Says American People Must Act Quickly

The American people must open their eyes to the task before them. They must throw off their deadly, fatalistic complacency. They must move forward, not to the silly, cowardly hysteria which passes for patriotic vigor, but to the stern knowledge that we can win this war only by realizing that it can be lost. The sacrifices we have been talking about must become swift, hard reality—sacrifices which assemble the wealth and savings of the rich, the earnings of the masses, the brain and brawn of the worker, the comforts of the home—all fused into one solid instrument of war and victory.

We cannot win the war next year if we lose it this year.—Chicago Sun.

Martinique, French island in the West Indies, with an area of only 365 square miles, is the home of about 250,000 people. Empress Josephine was born there.

Kobe, Japan, is one of the Orient's great shipbuilding centres, as well as the centre of the country's match-making industry.

Over A Century Ago

Indians Rationed Maple Sugar Which Was Hard To Get

Sugar rationing was a bit of a problem in Saskatchewan as far back as 120 years ago, an amateur historian in Regina reports.

The rationing was done among the Indians, not by governmental decree but by the head of the family—if that family was fortunate enough to have sugar.

Maple sugar was a popular but hard-to-get delicacy. Indians usually had to make an annual pilgrimage eastward to the maple fields and there they were able to trade in their beaver skins to the traders for loaf sugar. A real good beaver skin might bring about five pounds of maple sugar loaf.

Until times for the next jaunt east, the big chunks of sugar would be toted about the plains in gill bladders taken from animals.

One can easily imagine the way in which the head of the household must have kept an eagle-eye on the sugar situation between trips.

One problem not faced by the squaws was that of trying to keep together enough sugar for preserving. Indians did not preserve fruits, says the historian. They gathered the fruits, dried them and put them in their fish, buffalo, bear, beaver or muskrat pemmican. Common fruits were Saskatoon and high tree cranberries.

Choke cherries were dried, pounded into a pulp and then fried in the fat from animals they could get—including buffalo fat and skunk fat. Tea, especially recommended for fevers, was made from herbs and the dried leaves of sage brush. Seneca roots were also largely used for medicine.

Salt is believed to have come into use among the Indians about 1,000 years ago but was not general with the plains Indians until about 150 years ago. Supplies were obtained from salt deposits in Texas and Oklahoma.

For Several Reasons

Royal Family Move From Palace To London Flat

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth decided to move from Buckingham Palace home of the British Royal Family for more than 100 years, to a modest London flat.

The move will mark radical departure from court etiquette, since installation of the Royal Family in the ornate palace has been as much a part of British Empire traditions as the coronation ceremonies.

The King and Queen are believed to have decided to transfer their living quarters for two reasons: The call into service of their household staff has left only a few attendants to operate the block-squeak, three-story palace, and the King and Queen have long been known to prefer less pretentious quarters.

The Queen once remarked that neither she nor King George was "particularly palace-minded."

It was understood that for purposes of state, the King and Queen would continue to be listed officially as residents of Buckingham, but would live at the flat in London's fashionable West End. The flat is being built into the fourth floor of a new steel-and-concrete office-building.

The announcement of the intended move caused little stir in war-time London, where in peace it probably would have caused a major social upheaval.

Queen Victoria moved into Buckingham 105 years ago, in the first month of her reign, and the Royal Family had made it its London headquarters ever since.

Buckingham Palace and its grounds were hit frequently during the German bombings of 1940 and early 1941, but escaped bad damage. One bomb struck the Queen's apartment. Several members of the royal staff were killed.

Question For Nazis

A few years back Germany rejoiced in her "Strength Through Joy" movement. She boasted she was building a new and rugged race of men. Apparently they were not sufficiently rugged for a retreat from Russia. If strength came through joy what is it that came from sorrow and the sense of impending defeat?

Something About Time

For every 15 degrees of longitude west of the international date line, the new day begins an hour earlier. As we completely circle the globe, we find a day beginning just as the same day is ending at the 180th meridian.

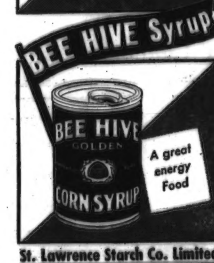
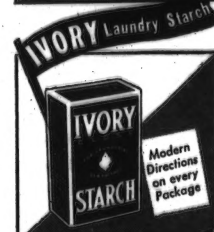
Except in the maritime provinces, 90 per cent of forest land is still property of the crown. 2450

THESE MEN AVENGED THE ARK ROYAL



It was a little British corvette, H.M.S. Marigold, which avenged the Ark Royal by sinking the German submarine whose torpedo was believed to have ended the career of the gallant aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean. Shown here is the Marigold's competent looking crew, with their commander, Lieut. J. Grenwick, R.N.V.R., in the centre. The corvette dropped depth charges which forced the U-boat to the surface, then sank it with gunfire. Thirty-four German seamen were picked up and made prisoners.

Pantry Artists



"ALL THAT GLITTERS"

—By—
ANNE TEDLOCK BROOKS

CHAPTER XI

Tamar looked at the two men out of the corner of her eye. Ranny was positively glowering. She shivered with a warm glow. It was fun to see Ranny jealous! "Are you ready, Mr. Sande?" she asked softly, sweetly.

Ransome Todd opened the car door. Still finds himself fettered to his gentlemanly instincts, Tamar thought. Ranny closed the door carefully. "Nice to have had lunch with you, Tam, dear."

For Rann to have added the word, dear, to his parting, was more than Tam could bear. "Tell Uncle Ransome hello for me," she said. "Everybody's related in the South, but especially around Tahlanekka," she explained to Sande. "Good-by, Ranny, dear."

Christopher Sande laughed as they drove out of town. "Of course you two are no more related than are you and I, Miss Randolph. What's it all about? Is Todd a little jealous?"

"Just a little possessive," she amended. "No, we're not related, but you'd think he is at least my brother."

"Brother! There's no advantage in that kind of a tie-up. I think he'd rather be more than a brother."

Tamar drove in silence for a moment. "He wants to take care of me. Think I shouldn't go driving around in the country now that the Cricket Hill is being mined again?"



PATENTS
AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR.
List of inventions, free of charge.
Send free. THE PATENT OFFICE,
Registered Patent Attorneys, 273 Bank
Street, Ottawa, Canada.

"I think he's right, much as I hate to admit it, Miss Randolph. Do use discretion."

"I shouldn't have mentioned it again, she thought. "Here's our turn," she said aloud, driving into the dusty road that led to the mine. "I'll try to borrow a horse for you and we'll go riding, if you really would like it."

"There's nothing better," Sande said. He stood by the car for a few minutes, thanking her for the ride. She noticed the little freckles across the bridge of his nose, and saw the auburn gleam in his hair that the sun brought out; his hands were strong and tanned.

"Sande was not a handsome man, she told herself. But there was a charm, the spirit of adventure or whatever it was, that made men like him conquer raging streams, drive tunnels through mountains, cross steel ribbons over forbidding waters."

Tamar turned her car about and retraced her own tire tracks in the new dust that had settled since morning. Once more her hands were trembling at the wheel. Her eyes burned from the direct light of the sun, and she took out the forgotten dark glasses and adjusted them. She drove slowly, while she fitted them over her straight little nose.

A few weeks ago she had been in despair. She knew her father was trying to get a new loan at the bank when Major Towne came to him with the excitement of his gold strike and his offer to take up the option and lease the land.

Her father had jumped at it like a drowning man grasping at a rope. Of course, she realized that he was not a really keen business man or he would have made investigations before he gave his word.

The new contracts accomplished, after she had been declared by law as half-owner of the Cricket Hill, things at Shadwell began looking up. The mining equipment had been moved in, and already the clackety-clack of the little engine that pulled the carriages of ore out of the hill could be heard for miles in the silent summer mornings.

As soon as the amalgamation mill was completed and the process perfected for its production, the gold bars would be made right of the grounds. As she pulled up a hill, she could hear the sound of a big truck, and as it approached, she could see that it carried another load of equipment to be used in the amalgamation mill.

The first week, Tahlanekka had driven out from their little town to watch the operations, but it was blistering hot and the men shivered at the Major's strike, and they soon settled back into their unbroken lethargy.

The citizens impartially discussed the gold "diggins" along with the tale of how old man Fellen had come into town roaring drunk, and willing to sell a nugget he had discovered in a cartwheel rut, as he went to his creek to pan that day.

Tamar drove over to one side of the road and let the truck pass. She waved in response to the driver's nod of greeting.

A woman will get just as much respect as she deserves, she told herself as she remembered Christopher at learning that she was driving alone.

She turned into the drive at Shad-Sande's and Ransome's indignation level, and Aristotle lodged across the lawn. "Like for me to polish de cah, Miz Tamar?" He stood on one foot, methodically scratching the back of his leg with the other.

Tamar said: "You did a grand job the last time. I'll give you a quarter if you'll get this dust off. Be careful and don't make a single scratch on it!"

He opened the door. "Shall Ah drive it aroun' to de back and hose it?"

Tamar stopped aghast. Where is my mind, she groaned. She got back into the car and stepped on the starter.

"Not unless I want to see it wrapped around the linen tree out there. Thanks, I'll take it around. And Aristotle, hear me, you're not to touch this car's wheel unless I give you permission!"

"Yas'm. Dat's what Ah's thinkin'."

With Aristotle busily throwing a stream of water on the car, Tamar walked up the flagstone walk to the pantry, known as the "buttery," and heard Phoebe singing "Roll, Jordan, Roll."

"Wanta 't go 't heeban when Ah die?"

"T' see Sweet John—Is dat you Honey?" Her black smile-wreathed face appeared in the open door. Good times like ol' Mammy used to tell about, Phoebe thought. "Time yo' got back! Yo' Mammy been listenin' for yo' step on de sta's. She's got de chess box'd and waitin'."



STOP BABY'S SNIFFLES

Don't let baby suffer from head cold, without relief. Mentholum gives quick relief for baby's colds, sniffles, and coughs. Mentholum brings quick relief for baby's colds, sniffles, and coughs. Mentholum brings quick relief for baby's colds, sniffles, and coughs.

MENTHOLUM
Gives COMFORT Daily

"Thanks, Phoebe. Tamar crossed the kitchen with its old fireplace at one end, and its new electric range at the other. The old, struggling for recognition against new modern replacements."

"Heath's dat gingubread Ah made for yo. Wif de last of de New Orleans molasses. Lap up dat sauce, min' me, now! Yo' lookin' peakid since yo' been busyin' yo'self so much lately."

"Thanks, Phoebe. It does look good."

Tamar shrugged her shoulders in the blue sweater, and slid into a chair at the kitchen table. I'll bet Christopher Sande "would like this gingubread she was thinking. He, with his old Boston-brown-bread-and-baked-bean ancestry. But Christopher was not of the elite circle of Boston or he wouldn't be out doing work with his hands, she reminded herself. Or was that all story-book fiction?"

Phoebe sat and shelled peas into a yellow bowl, her eyes divided between Tamar and the bouncing green globules. Suddenly her deft hands stopped in mid-air. Her mouth opened ludicrously, but no words came forth.

"She looks jee lak Ah feels when dat good-fod-nothin' Billie comes foolin' aroun' wif one ob cm hams he steals from Stafford!" Phoebe thought. She clamped her lips together and continued her pea-shelling.

Phoebe stood and watched Tamar as she left the room. That wasn't like Tamar. Tamar always had a smile and a word for everybody, and especially for Phoebe's thoughtfulness.

"Sumpin' on yo' min', Chile, Ah knows de look!" Phoebe said to herself.

Tamar went upstairs and chatted with her mother. They had their game of chess after Tamar had taken a quick shower and changed into lounging pajamas. Tamar had to keep her attention riveted to the chess men. If she didn't she found it straying back to the events of the morning.

Her father came up and joined them in the late afternoon. He lifted Marie over to her large chair by the window facing the Chessate.

The telephone jangled, and he picked up the receiver. As he answered, a quick frown replaced the pleasant look on his face. Tamar stopped turning the pages of her magazine. The room was electric with excitement. When he spoke the second time, his voice was harsh: "How badly is he hurt?"

Tamar dropped her magazine and came to his side.

"No, the nearest hospital is 25 miles away. Bring him here at once and I'll call Dr. Forrester. Be careful with him, but hurry!"

Randolph replaced the telephone in its cradle and said trying to keep his voice calm: "There's been a little accident at the Cricket Hill."

Tamar's heart jumped. She knew even before he spoke that it was Christopher Sande who had been injured. "I'll see a room at once, while you call the doctor. Is it the engineer?"

"Why—yes." He vaguely wondered how she divined the truth before he had spoken it.

Tamar went methodically to the nearest guest room. It was always kept in readiness, but she inspected the linens and turned back the heavy loomed spread. She looked up to find her father in the doorway.

"How badly is he injured?" she heard her voice ask.

(To Be Continued)

Guard Eastern Coast

Canadian Air Force Operation Units Doing Good Job

Straightforward, straight-shooting Canadian youths make up the personnel of Royal Canadian Air Force operation units stationed along Canada's eastern seaboard and any attempt to describe them as "glamorpants" is laughed off.

They say their job of keeping free from enemy activity the Dominion's door to Europe and adjacent waters is mostly "routine" and often "dull," and that is the way they want it told.

That holds true from Wing-Comdr. H. N. Carscadden of Hamilton, Ont., head of one of the units who says "we perform certain specified operations" and let it go at that, down to the lowest recruits.

You could compare Flt.-Lt. L. E. (Slim) Jones of Saskatoon favourably with any fighting Spitfire pilot—the glamor boys of the R.A.F. Only 24, he has the appearance of a senior in college. But he sports the striped ribbons of the distinguished Flying Cross and Air Force Cross.

He left home in 1937, working his way to England on a cattle boat with the idea of getting a ground engineer's job. He did, but a short time later was flying bombers with the Royal Air Force coastal command.

When hostilities broke out he was tossed into the thick of it and in April, 1940, was awarded the D.F.C. Asked what specific action merited the award he said: "It was just an accumulation of events. We escorted troops into Narvik and, when the fun was over, escorted them out again."

More or less as an after-thought, he said he had been given the D.F.C. just this New Year's. "It was just one of those things," he explained.

LAC P. D. MacLaggan of Fredericton said his biggest thrill was landing on a town's reservoir, causing great excitement in the township. But only a short while ago one of his crew mates was killed in a crash.

It's "all in a day's work," he believes and this opinion was backed up by Cpl. A. K. North of St. Catharines, Ont.

Maybe it is, but their officers believe it is the type of "day's work" which will keep this coast safe from invasion.

Was Pal Of Hitler

New York Paperhanger Knew Him In The Old Days

Benny Nussbaum, New York paperhanger, knew Adolf Hitler when Hitler was known as plain Schickelgruber, the paperhanger.

They were members, he said, of the same paperhangers' union in Germany.

"He was not only a crack-pot," said Nussbaum, "but he couldn't put paper up straight. His work was terrible. With one arm I could do a better job than that guy. No wonder he gave it up."

"He was a punk soldier, too. We both were privates. I rose to the rank of sergeant. He never got higher than corporal."

Nussbaum, who arrived in the United States 19 years ago, now is a senior air raid warden in Queens.

He has a memento from Hitler—a medal sent to him by mail in 1935, awarded "in the name of the reichsfuehrer and chancellor of the German people for conspicuous bravery and service to the Fatherland in the last war."

There must have been some mistake about the medal, Nussbaum said, since he is Jewish and he didn't think the Nazis were passing out medals to Jews.

Just Simple Question

"Are you a native of this place?" asked a traveller in Kentucky, of a colored resident.

"Am I what?" said the puzzled black.

"I say, are you a native here?" While the man was still hesitating over his answer, his wife came to the door.

"Ain't you got no sense, Sambo?" she exclaimed. "The gentleman means was 'yo' heah' when you was born, or was you born before 'yo' began livin' heah. Now, answer the gen'tleman."

Canadian factories produced 1,561,028 pairs of leather footwear during July, 1940.

Six kinds of ice have been found by a Harvard professor.

Now We Recommend

ALL-BRAN TO ALL OUR FRIENDS

Says Mrs. Joseph Pare, Montreal, Quebec: "I find Kelllogg's All-Bran much more satisfactory than pills or powders. Nearly all our family suffered from constipation. Our friends suggested pills and powders, but relief was only temporary. Now we eat All-Bran regularly and recommend it to our friends."

Instead of waiting until you suffer and then dosing yourself with

harsh purgatives, try ALL-BRAN's "Better Way" to correct the cause of constipation due to the lack of the right kind of "bulk" in the diet. Eat it daily and drink plenty of water, but remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like a cathartic; it takes time. ALL-BRAN is sold at your grocer's in two convenient size packages; at restaurants in individual serving packages. Made by Kelllogg's in London, Canada.

Commonwealth Air Training Plan

Western Canadian Students Who Have Recently Graduated and Received Badges

The following students, whose homes are in Western Canada, graduated and received their badges as follows:

No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson, Manitoba, February 14, 1942 (Air Observers): LAC Ernest Andersen Kaarberg, Standard, Alta.; LAC Edwin Norman Donald Wagner, MacNutt, Sask.; LAC John Lawrence Whitney, Erickson, Man.

No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson, Manitoba, February 14, 1942 (Air Gunners): LAC Clarence Malcolm McGregor Coghill, Santillon, Sask.; LAC Walter David Deatherage, Smiley, Sask.; LAC Robert Stanley Hannah, Frohner, Sask.; LAC Edward Ralph Morris, Worcester, Sask.; LAC Alfred Leslie Rathburn, Mansfield, Man.

No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Datoe, Saskatchewan, February 13, 1942 (Air Observers): LAC R. J. Barnes, Battleford, Sask.; LAC R. W. Ferrier, Sedgewick, Alta.; LAC G. M. C. J. Jutra, Hony, Sask.; LAC J. J. W. Yorkton, Sask.; LAC N. J. L. Lytton, Sask.

No. 3 Bombing and Gunnery School, Macdonald, Manitoba, February 13, 1942 (Air Gunners): LAC K. J. Holland, Welling, Alta.; LAC A. H. Haylock, Duff, Sask.; LAC A. J. Lehm, month, Didsbury, Alta.; LAC T. E. Griggs, Tisdale, Sask.; LAC G. H. Bartman, Box 45, Hanna, Alta.; LAC R. F. Acker, Box 40, Souris, Man.; LAC H. J. Schiller, Box 246, Macklin, Sask.; LAC R. J. Gourlay, Jasper, Alta.; LAC J. E. Rushford, Gull Lake, Sask.; LAC W. F. Parsons, North Battleford, Sask.; LAC T. B. Phillips, Drumheller, Alta.; LAC W. B. Reid, Parkdale, Sask.; LAC T. B. Nichols, Indian Head, Sask.

No. 3 Bombing and Gunnery School, Macdonald, Manitoba, February 13, 1942 (Air Observers): LAC W. J. Gibson, Indian Head, Sask.; LAC J. G. Dark, Neepawa, Man.; LAC W. F. Stewart, Oxbow, Sask.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

TRUE FREEDOM

The only freedom worth possessing is that which gives enlargement to a people's energy, intellect, and virtues.—William Ellery Channing.

Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end, and prefer the interests of humanity over any narrow interest of their own.—Woodrow Wilson.

Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties.—Milton.

The Pilgrims came to establish a nation in true freedom, in the rights of conscience.—Mary Baker Eddy.

If the true spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it.—Daniel Webster.

No! Freedom has a thousand charms to show That slaves, however contented, never know.

A blessing—freedom is the pledge of all.—William Cowper.

Conservation of Tires

Reduction of Speed on Curves Advised As One Method

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says tire builders and highway engineers make a special point of advising reduction of speed on curves as a measure of conservation. Students who have analyzed sweepings from paved highways say the rubber particles worn away on the bends is 12 times that on the straightaways.

That will be bitter medicine for the high-speed drivers, who long ago learned that to make time on a winding road they had to use the race drivers' trick of accelerating on curves.

Precious Candlelight

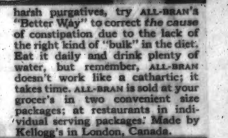
Exclusive of generator equipment, it costs \$18,000 to build one of the giant 60,000-candlepower anti-aircraft searchlights used by the Canadian forces.

The bull moose generally loses his antlers in January. 2453

HOME SERVICE

LOW-CALORY FOODS REDUCE POUNDAGE

LOSE CHICKEN (100 CALS) GAIN CHICKEN (435 CALS) LOSE APPLE (125 CALS) GAIN CHOCOLATE (431 CALS)



Fat Girl Left Alone at Parties

"Ruthie's fat but awfully nice," the hostess said. But the men prefer the slender girls somehow!

If you're a "Ruthie" you needn't accept such a fate. You can lose two pounds a week, choosing foods that cut you down to 1200 calories a day, instead of the high quantity—maybe 4,000—you get now.

It's easy. When you know your calories you can have just as much to eat. Sliced chicken has only 100 calories a serving (creamed chicken has 435) and a baked white potato (100) is as filling as a sweet potato (200).

Desserts, too, may be on your reducing menu as long as they're low-calory—such as apple snow, 125 a cup—but NOT chocolate blanc mange, 431!

By being smart about your food you win a smart figure; soon everyone admires yours!

To know your calories, see our 32-page booklet. It has a calory chart, 42 delicious low-calory menus, recipes for slimming desserts. Includes a 3-day liquid diet to start your reducing. Send 15c in coins for your copy of "The New Way To A Youthful Figure" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 170 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each: 106—"21 Ways To Earn Money At Home" 168—"Easy Lessons in Guitar Playing" 112—"How To Make Slip Covers" 107—"Popular Sewing" 168—"Etiquette: The Correct Thing To Do"

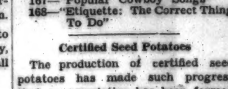
Certified Seed Potatoes

The production of certified seed potatoes has made such progress that an association has been formed at Armstrong, B.C. Starting in 1927, 87 tons were grown; last year the crop reached 1,010 tons. Prices will be fixed by the new body at \$45 per ton for early varieties and \$36 for Netted Gem.

New Fish Story

A sturgeon was seen apparently stranded by a motorist at the water's edge of the River Severn at Framilode, Gloucestershire, England. He towed it to the bank with his car. It is the second largest sturgeon ever landed from fresh waters in Britain. The fish was nine feet five inches in length.

A tin can is about 90 per cent. iron, says Science Service.



SOLDIERS RUB OUT TIRED ACES

Minard's Rub Out Tired Aches is a liniment.

Butter Smokers! DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES

18 FOR 20c.

18 FOR 20c.

18 FOR 20c.

18 FOR 20c.

18 FOR 20c.

A black and white illustration of a young girl with dark hair, wearing a dress with a large polka-dot pattern and a dark belt. She is holding a small potted plant with both hands, looking at it with a slight smile. The plant has several small leaves and a single flower.

IRMA :: :: ALBERTA

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